

R E M A R K S.
ON THE
C O N D U C T .

OF
Messrs *Willcks* and *Dawson*, *K*

L A T E
B A N K E R S

OF THE
City of D U B L I N ,

A N D
Mr. *Richard* *Brewer*

T H E I R
C A S H I E R .

By a Country GENTLEMAN.

*"The general Law of Reason is the only Rule we have to
follow; the Application of this Rule requires the most nice
exactness, and we are obliged to make this Application often in
pronouncing Judgment on Men and Things."*

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

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DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF MARITIME SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



REMARKS, &c.

THE general Voice of the People in all such Matters, as come immediately under their Knowledge, should always meet with due Respect, and tho' a popular Clamour is not easily raised upon political Matters without some Foundation, yet upon private Occasions, general Aspersions may be fomented, to raise an Out-cry which cannot easily be removed.

Upon clamours of this Kind, the general Law of Reason is the surest Guide to follow; and if this Law can be corroborated by concurring Circumstances, and some irrefragable Facts, a suspension of Censure, if not a conviction of Truth should necessarily follow. In all Debates which affect the Public, particular Persons will be more interested than others, which Circumstance gives rise to severity of Censure, and partiality of Judgment.

When a Person is affected by a Calamity derived from the Misconduct of others, and not being immediately sensible from which Quarter it proceeds, he is not qualified for a just Enquiry if he be not divested of Prejudice and Partiality.

I am unhappily affected, by an Affair which has raised a popular Clamour, by bringing severe Distresses upon the Public, and as two Parties are said to be instrumental to these publick Distresses, to be partial to the one, or unjustly Condemn the other, can in no Manner alleviate the Misfortunes which the Misconduct of either has brought upon me; nor indeed should I think, that an Examination of this Kind into their Conduct could be serviceable, or in any Respect necessary, if I did not apprehend, that those Distresses might be more speedily remedy'd, than by these specious Proposals, which have hitherto proved ineffectual.

To examine then, which Party is in this Point, most injurious to the Publick, is not an unnecessary Inquiry, which I am resolved to pursue without Favour to the one, or Prejudice against the other.

My Residence is in the Country, I hold large Tracts of Land, one Part I lay out for Tillage, and the other for Sheep and black Cattle.

I have had from Time to Time, Lodgments in different Banks in *Dublin*, but for some Years past, I have dealt intirely in *W—ks* and *D—s*'s Bank.

In Winter and Spring, my Corn and Cattle were sent to *Dublin Market*, and my Money, by my own Direction, lodged in that Bank.

About the beginning of May, I usually went to Town, and drew as much out of it, as paid my Rent, bought in my Stock for the ensuing Season, and answered other domestick Exigencies.

By this Management, I had always a considerable Residue in the Bank, of whose Credit, till it

was

was too late, I never entertained the least Suspicion,

On *Saturday* the first of *March* last, a Friend of mine in *Dublin*, wrote to me to the Country, that there had been a prodigious Runn upon *W—ks* and *D—'s* Bank that Afternoon, and the preceding Day, and that most People expected Payment would be stopped the Monday following.

This Letter came to my Hands the 3d of March, and tho' I had a good Opinion of my Friend, yet I gave but little Attention to the Report, as I knew that Bank to withstand Shocks of the same kind before.

On the 6th of *March*, I received another Letter, which gave a certain Account of the Failure of *W—ks* and *D—n's* Bank, and by the same Post, I was informed, that the Sunday before, there had been a Meeting of all the Banker's in *Dublin*, and other Gentlemen eminent in Trade, and that *W—ks* and *D—n* had produc'd a State of their Bank, consisting of,

In good Securities in their Hands,	£. 251000
Which with ———	70000
They said their Cashier owed them,	
Made	321000
And the Bank Debts being but,	280000
A Residue remained to themselves of,	41000
After paying all their Debts.	

In the same Letter, there was a News-paper inclosed, containing an Advertisement from *W—ks* and *D—n*, setting forth, that they had vested all their Estates real and personal, in the Hands of Gentlemen of undoubted Characters, in Trust for their Creditors, to be paid rateably with all possible Dispatch. The Word
rateably

rateably I understood to signify, that when they had called in, to the amount of, 10 s. or 15 s. in the Pound, every one who had any of their Notes or Receipts, would be paid so much in the Pound, according to the Sum or Sums collected in, and indeed this Procedure, I thought very fair and equitable in the Bankers.

In the same News-Paper, there was an Advertisement from the *Cashier*, expressing a great surprize at being charg'd with such a Ballance, and setting forth at the same Time, that he was ready and willing to settle Accompts, and pay the Bankers every Penny he justly owe'd them. When I perused these Advertisements, I conceived a good Opinion of the Bankers, and tho' the extraordinary Ballance brought against the *Cashier*, astonish'd me prodigiously, yet I could not be determinate in my Opinion, as he offer'd to discharge his Ballance, and upon the whole, I did not doubt, but by their mutual Concurrence, the Publick might soon be relieved from the Distresses the failure of the Bank had occasioned.

As to the surprizing Ballance produc'd against the *Cashier*, his Advertisement in some Measure made me hope, that upon a fair Accompt, Matters might be rectify'd to the Satisfaction of both Parties, as Hurry and Confusion in stating an Accompt of, 321000
In the space of *one Night*, might give rise to Mistakes in the Bank Accompts, and that whatever Ballance the *Cashier* owed, could not affect the Publick, or the Bankers, tho' it *might* his own Fortune and Acquisitions.

From this Consideration, I rested satisfy'd, that my Money was not in such Danger as some had imagined, and that before the End of April,
I would

I would be able to get in, at least as much Money out of their Notes, as would buy in my Stock for the ensuing Season.

By the *Dublin Journal*, Saturday March the 8th, I found, that the Cashier had been arrested, and all his Papers seiz'd by the High Sheriff of the City of *Dublin*, in which were Bonds and Notes imputed to the Amount of £. 40000.

This Account both surprized and pleased me, as I then had Reason to judge, there had been Money and Effects sufficient to pay the Publick, to which indispensable Duty, I thought the Bankers were zealously inclined.

I then began to be dubious about the Cashier, tho' his former Conduct gave me, as it did to many others, the highest Opinion of his Integrity, Industry and indefatigable Services to the Bank, being more expedite and obliging than any Man I ever knew in his Station, which obliged several, as well as me, to deal in that Bank, who would not otherwise have done it.

As soon as my Country Affairs permitted, I set out for *Dublin*, and when I had arrived, I found a general Confusion among all Ranks of Trading People, and the popular Out-cry against the Cashier, as universal as ever known upon any Occasion.

There was nothing to be heard in most Quarters of the City, but the Villainies of the Cashier and his fatal Destruction of the Bank and publick Credit, and in whatsoever the People fell short of a real Knowledge of the Truth, that Defect was abundantly supply'd by the Inventions of some, and Credulity of others.

New Representations were every Day made, to give a colour to Circumstances, which were aggravated with such warmth, that I had no Opportunity

portunity of enquiring into Particulars, but must implicitly imbibe the whole.

As this was a Doctrine new to me, I was better prepared for an impartial Inquiry, than any I had heard talk upon that Occasion, and upon hearing a Gentleman in the Coffee-house, advance for Truth, the most flagrant falsehood against the Cashier, I was going to interrupt him, when an Acquaintance of mine pulled me by the Sleeve, and told me, if I spoke one Word in contradiction to whatever was advanced against the Cashier, I would be adjudged an Accomplice in all his Villainies ; and that common Prudence should direct me not to seem to have the least Knowledge of his Affairs, as every Person who was known to be an Acquaintance of his, was charged as Parties concerned with him in the destruction of the Bank, and that the only Way to avoid such a foul Imputation, was to join in the general Cry against him, as most People seemed more ready to charge him with fresh Guilt, than to enquire into the Truth of the prevailing Reports against him, and that those who were sanguine in the Cry, said, that to prove him a Rogue, on account of his Acquisitions, would be serviceable to the Publick, but to believe him an honest Man, would be serviceable to none, but himself and Family.

This same Gentleman told me, that there were particular Persons who attended the Coffee-Houses, to spy and observe *those* who would attempt to soften any Charge, (tho' never so improbable) against the Cashier, in order to have Bills filed against them, or bring them before the House of Commons. To all this I answered, that for my Part, I knew the Cashier well, and was not afraid or ashamed to own it, that when
I knew

I knew him, he was an honest Man; he might now perhaps be a Rogue, but, I hoped there could be no Crime, in suspending my belief, until an adequate demonstration of his Guilt appeared.

I told my Friend, I knew the Cashier, once, in great Esteem, and that Men of Worth and Fortune, had expressed a Regard for him, however, that I was so far from having any secret Intercourse with him, that to my great Concern, I could shew, 1200 l. of *W——ks* and *D——n's* Notes; but to hear a Gentleman in a publick Coffee-house, say, the Cashier had Gold Branches, Gold Sconces, Gold Candlesticks, vast services of Plate, Turkey Carpets and Beds, with Gold Lace, &c. &c. &c. was so staring a Falshood, that I could not resist for the sake of Truth, attempting to contradict him.

I told my Acquaintance, I had often dined at the Cashier's, that I had been in every Room in his House, and always thought his Furniture too mean for the Expence of the Building: My Acquaintance reply'd, "I don't doubt what you say, and I believe you never had any secret Dealings with the Cashier, but notwithstanding, if you produc'd your Notes here, there are three or four Men present, who would swear the Cashier gave them to you, without any Consideration; for I know many of his Acquaintance, who are Men of more independent Fortunes than you, and yet they have been reluctantly constrained to an Acquiescence, against their Knowledge and Reason, to preserve themselves from the *odium*, so liberally bestowed upon several innocent Persons of the Cashier's Acquaintance."

Tho' I thank'd my Friend for his Admonition, I was strangely surprized at so precipitate a
B
Determination,

Determination, before any legal Proceedings were had at Law, or any impartial, dispassionate Inquiries, previous to this arbitrary Conviction, however I was resolved to be circumspect in my Conduct upon this Occasion, and endeavour to get at the Bottom of the Truth if possible.

I attended different Coffee-Houses for some Days, where I heard such a Multiplicity of Charges and variety of Accusations supported by the loudest Assertions of the few who worked upon the Minds of the many, as if the Utterers of these Charges &c. had absolute and undoubted Vouchers in their Hands.

The Charges of greatest weight were

	£.	
That the Cashier had purchased,	} 1200	a Year.
Which at least must have cost	25000	
Judgments entered in the Courts	44000	
Laid out in Buildings	8000	
Mortgages, Assignments, &c.	20000	
Judgments and other Securities,	6000	
Expended himself and Family,	} 6400	
800l.		
Estates, &c. in Trust for him.	10000	

A Gentleman who stood by at the Recital of these Charges, said, they amounted to more than the Sum the Cashier was said to owe the Bank. Yes, says the Stater of the Account, the honest Bankers, and other People in Trade, allow the Cashier might justly be worth 20000l. or 30000l. but that all the rest must be the Property of the Bank. When I asked for the Vouchers for all these Charges, the Answer was, Sir, there is no need for Vouchers, it's all Fact.

As I could not hear the least Contradiction to any

any Article, or Charge against the Cashier, which were indeed, attended with as many Imprecations as if he had robbed the Treasury, or did the worst Thing that human Imagination can figure, I began to give some Attention to the Accusations, until I could be better informed.

If I was tender of the Reputation of the Cashier, I was equally so, of the Character of the Bankers, for whom I had always a great Esteem, and not to swallow down the first Report of Men and Things, I thought charitable and reasonable.

After I had spent some Time in Town, I began to consider, that I had nothing to do with the Cashier, that he had been a Servant to the Bankers, and if they had permitted him to wrong them, they must have done themselves Injustice, but that the Publick should not suffer, or be kept out of their Money on account of any Contest between them and their Servant.

I was not vain enough to expect all my Money, but I presumed I would get a Part, and when I asked some of those Gentlemen, who were loudest in their Charges against the Cashier, and who seemed so intimately acquainted with the Affairs of the Bankers, what I had to hope for, who had 1200l. of their Notes, or what the Bankers were doing in favour of their Creditors, they stared at me, and asked me how long I had their Notes? I told them I had some of them five Years, and the latest of them, near a Year. They then refered me to the Villain the Cashier, and I could receive no further Information.

At last I resolved to wait on the Bankers, not doubting Admittance, from the Intimacy and Friendship that had so long subsisted between us, on account of their Civility, and my Attachment to the Interest of their House: For indeed I

never had been in Town, but I either dined, or had been invited to dine with them.

I went to their House in *Thomas-Street*, and sent in my Name, but to my great surprize, was deny'd Admittance. I then went to an adjacent House and wrote them a Letter, and their Answer was, that they were very sorry for my disappointment, but that it was their Cashier's fault, who had robbed them of a great deal of Money, that they would serve me, if in their Power, but that all their Effects were vested in the Hands of Trustees for the Use of their Creditors.

I soon found who the Trustees were, and waited on each of them severally, who told me, that they could give me no direct Answer about the Affairs of the Bank, until the Books were settled, and a certain Account procured of what Money could be obtained from the Cashier.

This I thought was an odd Answer, as I could not think it reasonable, that the Bankers, who owned to have, 25 1000 l. in Effects, &c. should fix their Cashier as a *Screen* between them and their Creditors, who ought not by any Means to suffer by the Misconduct of their Servant. As I had not Money to buy in my Stock, I was resolved to stay in Town until some Settlement could be made, but in a few Days after, I read in the News-Papers, an Advertisement of the Bankers, tho' not Signed by them, that after the 13th of April, they would lay before the Publick, the State of their Affairs.

By stating their Affairs, I imagined, that every Creditor could know, whether he was to be paid the whole, or what Part he was likely to receive. Upon a Presumption of the good Consequences that might attend the stating of their

their Accompts, I went home, tho' ineffect no
Wiser than when I came abroad.

About the 17th of *April*, I came to *Dublin*
again, and tho' I made all necessary Enquiries
of those very Men, who, when I was in Town
before, pretended to be so well acquainted with
the Cashier's Accompts, professed the utmost
Ignorance of the Banker's Affairs. I then be-
gan to reflect with some Concern on my own
Misfortunes, and after having applyed to sever-
al opulent Persons, and producing unquestion-
able Securities for as much Money as would
buy in my Stock, I was refused, and found no-
thing but universal Diffidence and Distrust
among those very Persons, who were best able
to support publick Credit, without endangering
themselves.

The Inactivity, (to say no worse,) of the Ban-
kers and those in their Confidence, gave me no
Room to hope any immediate Relief from that
Quarter, whereupon I resolved, much against
the Inclination of some of my Friends to visit
the Cashier, and hear what he had to say in his
Defence, and try if he had the least Remains of
those Principles, he had been formerly so much
esteemed for.

I went to the *Four-court-Marshalsea*, and to
my great Surprize, found him in appearance and
Spirits, the same Man I had ever seen him. Af-
ter some Preliminaries, commonly exprest to
Persons in Confinement, I told him he lay under
weighty and uncontraverted Aspersions, and
was sorry to find he had not taken any Steps to
remove the Prejudices of the Publick against
him.

He told me with great Composure, that he
thought the Publick had been very favourable

to

to him, to consider, that the People were studiously instructed to believe, that he was the Author of all their Distresses, and that the uncommon Proceedings had against him, were sufficient to confirm their Belief, and said, he hoped, that great Discoverer of all Things *Time*, would soon reveal the Truth, and leave him acquitted or condemn'd.

I asked him why he did not publish a Vindication, for the satisfaction of those who were inclined to think, and speak favourably of him, if they had been furnished with any reasonable Defence: That to my own Knowledge, some shocking Falsehoods had been told of him, and probably many more, which he could best obviate.

He said, he did not think it Prudent or Seasonable, (and that for the most justifiable Reasons,) to lay his Case before the Publick as *Judges*, the Body of the People being prepossessed with such injurious Misrepresentations of him, that they had already passed Sentence upon him, and too many of them would sooner commit a Violence upon their Reason, than relinquish a Belief so eagerly imbibed.

That as the Sheriff had not treated him like a Member of the Community, or a Person intitled to the Benefit of the Laws of the Land, he could not expect any Credit would be given to his Assertions, or the Circumstances that might otherwise corroborate them.

But that he hoped his Case would soon be laid before the TRIBUNAL of the Nation, where Truth will have it's due Weight, and Prejudice and Falsehood meet the Contempt they deserve.

I asked him what were the Bankers doing, or when did they intend to make any Payment;

He

He declared he knew nothing of their Proceedings since he left the Bank, but what have affected himself, and to them he said, few were strangers.

When I enquired into the Cause of those Proceedings, he gave me a concise History of his Affairs, from the first Day he went to the Bank, to his Confinement. I asked him every Question that I thought might be any Way necessary, towards getting at the Botton of Things, and his Answers were so ready, and his Account of himself, so Conspicuous and Natural, that had he been the greatest Enemy I ever had, I could not have resisted the air of Truth and Probability, which appeared thro' his whole artless Narrative. I then began to think, that the Publick were deceived, and that the Cashier was shockingly misrepresented, nay, I saw clearly, why it could not be safe for him to publish his Vindication, and had some Reason to believe, that there would be a Day, when Reputations would be exchanged, and that *course Film* taken off the publick Eye.

These Facts which he related to me, Facts I say, that so powerfully operated in his Favour, he requested I would not divulge, as an untimely Promulgation of them might be principally injurious to him, for Reasons he would hereafter lay before the Publick.

I assured him I would not, and told him as he knew my Confidence in the Bank, had been intirely on his Account, and at the Instance of the many Assurances he gave me, of it's strength, even in critical Times, I hoped he would not let me be a Sufferer by the Notes I had then in my Possession. He said nothing gave him more Concern, than to be the Instrument

ment of getting so many of his Friends and Acquaintances to credit the Bank, and not have the Pleasure of seeing his Assurances fulfill'd, that tho' the Publick did not give him Credit for a Penny, yet his Recommendations, upon many particular Occasions had been useful to the Bank, which might have been supported, with half the *Consultation*, the *contrary* was effected by.

He wished sincerely he was possessed of the Sum or Sums, he was charg'd with, he would then convince his Friends, he still retained those Principles, for which they were once pleased to esteem him.

That his Absence from the Bank before it's Failure, and the Proceedings had against him since, had put it out of his Power to serve me, the Bankers having incapacitated him, to shew a better Inclination to serve his Friends, than they have done to relieve the distresses of the Publick.

That all his Papers were illegally seized and detained, and every unconstitutional and injurious Act exerted, and *extended* against him, yet these oppressive, unwarrantable Proceedings, in defiance of Law and the Liberty of the Subject, were transacted under a specious Pretence of serving the Publick, the Inconsistency of which, will shortly appear.

I told the Cashier, that the Lists of Judgments and Securities, &c. handed about in the Coffee-Houses, gave no small sanction to the Belief of the Charges against him, and that certainly, if he was worth such immense Sums, he could serve one Friend, and give me as much Money on *W—ks* and *D—n's* Notes, as would pay my Rent and buy in my Stock, and that he might

might keep the Notes, towards the Discharge of whatever Ballance that could appear against him.

He said, though he had given me full Satisfaction in that Point before, he again assured me that it was not in his Power to serve me, every Art says he, has been used to raise the Hue and Cry against me, that those who really had injured the Publick, might not only escape Censure, but be able to draw People from necessary Inquiries, and the natural Use of their Reason and Understanding, raising a fierce Resentment in the Minds of Thousands, against a Man, whom the Publick never intrusted with a single Groat. He produced me two Copies of the Lists I spoke of, one, making upwards of,

£ 60000

Another of,

40000

Then he shewed me a real List, (as he said,) of his Purchases, Securities, Dates, Titles, Profits, &c. as compleat as his Memory could then afford, not having his Papers to rectify any Mistake that might occur. To this List were added, his Bonds and Judgments, with their Dates and Entry of Judgements such as were paid, assigned and those remaining in his own Hands; also a regular Rent-rol of his Purchases, from whom purchased, and when, with their Titles, Interest, Term, the Rents paid, the Rents they set for, his profit Rents, the Purchase he paid for each, and the amount of each in their respective Columns, with a List of Notes and Bills, in his Hands, or the Hands of the Sheriff of the City of Dublin. Exclusive of these, he said, he had not a Property of any Kind under Heaven, or any legal Demand upon Mankind, and that he set the whole World to Defiance to prove to the contrary.

In another Paper he shewed me a particular List, of the Debts he owed, specifying Persons, Dates and Sums. He then laid before me his Method of imploying his Money at Interest, and in Purchases, demonstrating, that he did not make a Purchase, until he had acquired as much Money as would discharge it, or till he had as much in his Hands as would not be suddenly, or inconveniently demanded of him, by those, to whom he was indebted.

He said, the Lists handed about against him, when compared, would appear to be calculated for Purposes, distinct from a Design of exposing Facts, and tho' there was 20 000 l. difference between these Lists, yet the abused and deluded Publick, receive all as Facts.

When I had seriously compared the apparent Plausibility of the Facts and Vouchers, he had advanced in his own Defence, to the various Reports, so industriously Propagated against him, I conceived a good Opinion of him, and told him I would continue to do so, until his Cause came to a parliamentary Inquiry, and for that Time took my leave of the Cashier.

I happened that very Day, to meet an old Gentleman of my Acquaintance in the Coffee-house, and after some Discourse with him, our Conversation turned upon the Bankers, and their Cashier. He seemed to be perfectly acquainted with both, and told me *Anecdotes* of the Former, that I never heard before, not even from the Cashier. It being about three o'Clock, I invited him to dine with me at the Tavern, he agreed, and after Dinner, I said, I was surprized the Cashier did not publish his Accompts, or produce them by proper Persons to the Bankers, telling

telling him I was sure a Conduct of that Kind, must have moderated the Measures taken against him, and have unavoidably occasioned a suspension of publick Censure.

The old Gentleman said, " No Vindication can meet with a candid Reception, from the Minds of People already inflamed, and indeed ill prepared for any favourable Examination into the Merits of the Truth. When the Bankers said the Ballance the Cashier owed, had obliged them to stop Payment, the Cashier immediately informed the Publick by Advertisment in all the News-Papers, of the improbability of such a Ballance, and that he was ready and willing to come to Account with the Bankers, and pay them what he justly owed them; nay he advertised, that if they did not come to an Account with him, he would file a Bill against them, to compel them to it, in order to justify his Character to the Publick. Immediately after he issued out that Advertisment, they had him arrested in an illegal arbitrary Manner, and being sensible of the unconstitutional Method they set the Sheriff upon, their Friends lodg'd in his Hands an Indemnification of 500 l. or gave some of their Intimates Security for it.

" What could the Cashier do more? Did not this Conduct of the Bankers look as if they were not willing to come to an Account, or unwilling to expose the nakedness of the Matter? Should not the Attention of the Publick be then turned upon the Bankers, who refused this fair Offer? Did the Publick ever meet with such a reasonable or intelligible Proposal from the Bankers?"

" The Cashier wrote to them before he was

arrested to come to an Accompt, and since his Confinement, sent a Person eminent in Trade and Bank-Accompts, to desire them to come to a Settlement, or appoint proper Persons for that Purpose. Yet they declined all these reasonable Proposals, vainly imagining, that the popular Clamour, which their own Conduct had raised, would induce the Commons to subject all the Cashier's Fortune, to the Creditors of the Bank, and grant them their Liberties, as they had given up their Effects to Trustees. This was the Scheme Sir; you know there are subtle, jesuitical People in the World, and you know the *Consultations* that have been, or if you do not know them, you have heard of them.

But the Publick seem deaf to all these Matters, and throw away more Time in exclaiming against the Cashier, than if properly employ'd, would before now make a Change in the Conduct of the Bankers, and oblige them to do some publick Justice.

Does it not appear a Matter of some Surprise, that in a Country where the People are so jealous of the least Encroachment on the Constitution, that the illegal Proceedings of a publick Officer, should have no other Effect on the Minds of those People, than an Argument of the Cashier's Guilt, and that merely arising from the Unconstitutional Treatment he met with.

I was by, Sir, the Day he was brought to the Sheriff's, and the precipitate Sentence pass'd on him by the Publick, was demonstrable from their own Conclusions that Day.

Lord says one, don't you see the Cashier has robb'd the Bank? — Not the Sheriff broke open his House, taken him in the County at Large,

Large, and divested him of all his Papers, even those in his Fob; sure no Execution could extend to Person and Effects, the Sheriff knew what he was doing, he had an Order of Government no doubt, Lord bless him, he's an active Man, now we'll be paid all our Money."

"This Scheme laid against the Cashier had the desired Effect, for if he had been taken as other Men usually are, and lodged in the *Four-court-Marshalsea*, there would have been no more Rout about the Matter, than that R—d B—r owed W—ks and D—, 70,000l. or whatever Sum the Writ or Execution against him amounted to."

But when a solemn Parade of Guards, Drums, and a Band of armed Constables, followed by hundreds of the Mob, conveyed him to the House of the High Sheriff, with Intimations, (tho false) that all this was done by an Order of Government, I say when a Man's House was broke open, his Doors shattered, his Papers and Effects seized, his Family insulted, and his Person carry'd away with such awful Solemnity, then indeed the Publick had some Reason to believe that the Cashier must have done some Thing extraordinary, otherwise he would have been treated like the rest of his Majesty's Subjects upon the like Occasion."

But the Joke is, if he was taken as other Men have been, there would have been no more talk about him, than of other Persons under the like Circumstances. If he had been guilty of any Crime, that could authorize such arbitrary, illegal Proceedings, he might with all the Ease in the World have ~~quitted his House~~ even the Kingdom, either before or after the Bank failed, and so far was he from screening himself from
Justice,

Justice, that he wrote a Letter to the Sub Sheriff, of the County of *Dublin*, (knowing he was in the Power of no other,) letting him know, that he had been Inform'd that the Bankers intended to take out a Writ against him, that if any such Thing came to his Hands, he should have free Admittance into his House, and if the Sum was above any Bail he could procure, he would deliver himself up to him, with all the Resignation imaginable.

“ If the Cashier had lived in the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*, he would have wrote a Letter of the same Kind to the Sheriff who arrested him, or waited on him with less tragical Pomp, than he was conducted with. Can an impartial Inquirer conceive, that the Cashier, who never absconded, flew, or resisted Justice, or refused to come to Account and pay his Ballance, could deserve the Horrors of such a Parade, which look'd more like some extraordinary Execution than a Caption for Debt, which Debt, perhaps when brought to Light, will give no sanction to such Proceedings.

“ If the Publick then were blind to such Infringements, on the Liberties of a Protestant Subject, how could the People be dispassionate, or disinterested enough for an Examination into the Merits of the Matter.

“ Can any one say, it was not wrong in the Bankers not to come to a Settlement with their Cashier, and receive his Ballance, the better to enable them to do the Publick Justice, Did he not agree to have Men of Honour, Worth, and a thorough Knowledge in Accounts, called in to ~~strike~~ strike a Ballance, which he so often said he was ready and willing to pay? And admit any Difference should arise,
would

would not Men of such Discernment see who was in the Error, and should not the Publick be directed by their Report? Even admit a Difference of 6 d. in the Pound, arose, (which is incredible,) is that a Reason that the Bankers won't pay 19s. 6d. in the Pound until they get 6d. in the Pound, from a Man they refuse to come to an Accompt with? But it is too apparent from the whole Course of the Bankers Conduct, and the Effects it had upon the Publick, that no Settlement was intended, and that the out-cry raised against the Cashier, was of greater Use to the Bankers in taking off them, the Attention of the Publick, than the real Ballance justly due to them, would have been towards the discharge of the Debt they owed the Nation. When I heard of the Thousands said to be found in the Cashier's House, I applyed to the Sheriff, being personally known to him, he assured me he could not directly tell, but that there were Papers enough to contain Millions; that Messrs *W—ks* and *D—n*, their Friends and Agents, (who, no doubt, would find enough to make a Sum sufficient to accriminate him,) were then perusing them, that when they were *culled* and digested by them, they would be inserted in his Answer he believed, and *that was all he knew about the Matter*, he knew he acted illegally, but was previously indemnify'd, let his Securities therefore take Care of themselves." The next Day the Cashier apply'd to the Court of Chancery for Relief, against the illegal Proceedings of *W—ks* and *D—n* and the Sheriff, and in two Days after I heard the Sheriff had put in his Answer to *W—ks* and *D—n*'s Bill, to which was annexed, a Schedule of all the Effects he found in
the

Cashier's House, and in order to blacken the Cashier, the Bankers Friends opened a Subscription for a Copy of the Sheriff's Answer, which was soon taken out of *one* Office and exhibited in another, to every curious Inquirer for 2s. 8d. half, a Head. This Sir, is a Fact, for I paid so much for my Curiosity."

"The Sheriff's Answer did not contain much, but the Schedule was composed of Copies of Letters, Paragraphs of Letters, Letters with Dates, and no Name, Letters with Names but no Dates, and Letters without Dates or Names. Papers with Dates and Figures, Papers with Titles and Figures, and no Dates, and Papers without Titles or Dates, but Figures; Deeds, Bills, Bonds, Notes, Drafts Receipts, &c. amounting in the whole to many Thousand Pounds, which when added to the Purchases and Judgments as reported, amounted to a Sum surprisingly superior to the large Sum the Cashier was charged with."

"And tho' not one Person, to whom this Schedule was in this open lucrative Manner exhibited, could tell whether all these Sums were due to the Cashier, or scarce a Word of the meaning of the Letters Paragraphs, &c. yet there were those who were Active enough, in representing and aggravating every particular, to the Cashier's Disadvantage."

"The grand Point of all was, his Dealings with one particular Person, for some Thousands, and an Intimacy and Correspondence with another, and yet, tho' a peremptory Judgment was formed of these Matters, much to the Disadvantage of those Persons and the Cashier; when I apply'd to the Sheriff to know the Meaning of these

these Articles, &c. in the Schedule, he solemnly declared, he knew nothing of the Matter."

"When the Cashier was applied to, for the Meaning of these Articles in the Schedule, without a Moments Hesitation, he wrote marginal Notes, and Explanations to every Article in the Schedule. This Explanation of the Cashier's, surprized every Body that saw it. When he was asked seriously if his Explanations were real and could be proved, he said an Error or Falsehood from him, tho' never so trivial, would be heightened to his Disadvantage, and that he had been particularly cautious in what he advanced for Truth, and said, that Truth was his only Defence, and whatever Facts he delivered upon that Occasion, were such as he could unquestionably support."

"As to the Notes and Explanations of the Particulars in the Schedule, he could not presume to err, as they related to Transactions with other Persons, who are living Testimonies, and have Vouchers to contradict any Falsehood he might set forth."

"He was asked how such extensive Dealings could enterfere between him, and *one* particular Person, so much talked of, since the exhibition of that Schedule, and the Meaning of his Letters of Obligations to him, rather than Favours done to the other? He said, his Explanations, and Notes thoroughly obviated that Matter, and that when the whole Cause was heard, he was no way apprehensive of any Dishonour or Discredit, deriving to himself from his Intercourse with *that* Person, and he said, that would plainly appear, even to his Enemies. I must own he explained the Matter in full to me, but requested I would not reveal it till a proper Time."

" All the Explanations and Notes written by him upon them Articles, he wrote at first view of the Schedule, in the presence of several Persons, and they were all allowed to be such Facts as could not be alter'd or deny'd, and that he might sign his Name to them."

" As to the voluminous Papers that were omitted in the Schedule, there were many of them, which no other Sheriff would omit, as they were of that Nature, that they must have inevitably dissipated the Doubts of several, who continue to think the worst of him, and will still have that Effect, whenever his Papers are produced in Part."

" But every Thing that was thought necessary to acquit him of the great Charge against him, the Bankers, their Friends and Agents had full Power to secrete, conceal, leave-out, or leave-in as they thought most suitable to their Purpose, the Cashier having no Friend or Trustee present, when all his Papers were committed to the Mercy of his Accusers, and by the Schedule, he finds such Tricks were play'd, as will one Day come to Light.

" It was Sir, perhaps a singular Piece of ANTI-JUSTICE, to strip a Man of his Papers, leave him defenceless and commit those very Papers to the Hands of his Adversaries, their Friends and Agents. Is it not as effectually depriving him of his Evidence, as if a Defendant's Evidences, (for any capital Crime) were lock'd up by the Plaintiff, till Sentence was pronounced. Have not the Bankers left him partly defenceless, by detaining his Papers from him, or a Copy of them, have they published any but such abstracted Things, as the Publick don't understand, but are made to swallow down the worst Interpretation."

" If

“ If the Cashier was taken for a Debt, why was he not treated like a Debtor ? No, he was treated like a Highwayman, all he had taken from him contrary to Law, and given to his Enemies without the Sheriff's ever giving himself the trouble to try whether he received from their Hands, all he took from the Cashier.”

“ One absurd Falsehood, I find the Bankers Friends have been assiduous, in propagating, viz. That the Cashier had a Design of quitting the Kingdom. Would any Man of such a Disposition act as the Cashier has done, or lay out his Money in Purchases, Judgments, Bonds, &c. all appearing upon Record, or in Buildings and other visible Interests ? Was this doing Things privately, or acting as if he was afraid of letting the whole world see what he was worth ? Would any Man inclined to secrete or carry away a Sum or Sums of Money, act in such a Manner ? The Cashier has never purchased any particular Interest, but in his own Name, has he not set the whole Kingdom to defiance in that Point, having registered his Purchases, and entered them upon the public Record of the Nation. Can there be a greater Test of his Prudence to his Family and Justice to his Creditors, than this open and undistinguished Conduct.”

“ All these Purchases he can account for independent of any Sum said to be due to the Bankers; I wish the publick may have so much to say for his Masters, as they will soon have to say for him, by whom there is no likelihood of their losing a Penny, whatever they may have missed of, by imploying their Attention to the wrong Object.

“ The Cashier is in Custody, he is very safe for the Publick, and waits for a proper Opportunity

to justify his Conduct and Character to the World ; he is not disposing of his Effects nor acting a double Part, he secretes nothing, and is in no dread of losing his honest Acquisitions without a just Cause, when any such appears to the great legislative Body of the Nation, he has been heard to say, he would be content to begin the World with a Shilling."

" Let the People then be roused out of their lethargick Fit; the Bankers are not in Custody, nor are their Effects secured to the Publick, neither their real or imaginary Effects have been yet exhibited for half a Crown a Head, in a publick Office, whatever they may have been, under, they have not been over-rated."

" All People were to be paid rateably, we all know they are not, which I shall shortly make plain to you."

" If the Bankers have conveyed all Right of their Effects, &c. to their Trustees, they had no Property either in Law or Equity in any one Estate, Real or Personal, which had belonged to them before the conveyance by Deed to Trustees for the Use of the Publick. Now it has appeared that several Bills of Exchange, which were passed into the House, before their Failure, either in Accompts current, or in Lodgments, for which accountable Receipts were given, have since their failure made their appearance, against the Acceptors, and in the Hands of the very People who had passed them into the Bank; I say, if it can be made appear, that these Bills have since their failure, nay a few Days after their failure, been conveyed to the former Proprietors or others, without the Consent or Interposition of the Trustees, how have they fulfilled their Engagements to the Publick?"

" How

“ How have they abused their Trustees? For even to restore these Bills before the execution of the Deed, was a Deceit, the Publick believing themselves in Possession of all Effects, they had the Saturday Night they failed. If after the Execution of the Deed it was a Fraud of the deepest Dye, for which a Bankrupt would suffer in a neighbouring Kingdom.”

“ The Person who passed some of these Bills of Exchange into the Bank, took an accountable Receipt, for them as Cash, and urges in his own Behalf, that he sent them into that House for Ease to himself, as the Runners of the Bank received the Contents of them, from the Persons drawn upon, and that as he never had Value for them, he was intitled to have them restored to him again.”

“ I should join readily with him, was there not a declared Deficiency, but as the Case is, I do apprehend, he ought to be put on the same Footing with the other Creditors, for I shall suppose, that in Ease to myself and Compliment to that House, I had made a Lodgment of ready Money in their Bank, on Saturday March the 1st, and received their Note on demand for it, pray was not my Lodgment of Money full as valuable in Proportion, as his Bill of Exchange? Am I not better entitled to have my Money restored, having received nothing for it but a Note, which the Bankers knew would never pass, as it would have been returned to me on the Monday following, if I attempted to Negotiate it. A Note, the whole of which was plainly due to me, which might not have been the Case, with an accountable Receipt.”

“ But the defacing the Bank Marks, even to the Destruction of part of the Endorsement, with

an intent to make it impossible for the Acceptor to prove it was the Property of the Bank, demonstrates that he knew the Transaction to be a bad one."

" It is well known, there have been Bills in the Hands of a certain B____r, accepted, when they appeared to be the Property of Messrs W____s and D____n, and which were in the Possession of their Runners, even two Days after their failure. However natural it may be for the Sufferers to endeavour to recover their Property; surely this handing over private Securities, contrary to the Meaning of their own Declarations, is a partial and unwarrantable Preference, given to particular Creditors."

It is a manifest lessening of the real Stock, which ought to be divided *Rateably*, and a secret Method of defrauding the unhappy People, who had Confidence in them and their Notes. This Conduct requires the Circumspection of the Publick, as it is well known, the Bankers now pay and receive for themselves, which Consideration naturally leads me to some Remarks on their Advertisement of 29th of March last, which directs all Persons indebted to the Bank, to give an Account before the 15th of April following, of all the Notes they were possessed of as their own real Property on the 1st of March, in order to receive Credit, for the full Amount out of the Sums they owed the Bank, on said 1st of March, that the Remainder of the Bank Effects, might be paid rateably in Discharge of the Residue of the Bank Notes and Receipts out-standing."

Now Sir, you shall see the Fallacy of their Distinction: The Debtors to the Bank on the 1st of March, 1755, to whom this Advertisement was directed, were those whose Notes or Bonds were pay-

payable to the Bank for Money borrowed, and those who kept Accompts with the Bank, and owed Ballances thereon."

" But not those whose Notes and Bills were passed into the Bank by others."

Tho' these are three different Species of Debtors, is it reasonable or justifiable, to exclude any one of the three, from that common Justice due to all. The two *former*, the Bankers could not deceive, without being instantly detected in their Partiality, but the *latter*, who knew not in *whose Hands* their Notes or Bills had been, were lyable to Deception; for tho' they had provided themselves with the Notes of this Bank, to whose Proprietors they were indebted, yet they were excluded from that Justice dispenced to others, tho' they were indebted to the Bank on the 1st of March, for the amount of their Bills or Notes in the Bank on that Day, and the Bankers were *also indebted* to them, for the Amount of as many Notes of theirs, as those Debtors to the Bank had in their Hands on said Day. Since then they were interchangeably indebted to each other, *why should not mutual Justice determine the Balance?"*

" But in order to distress those Debtors, who were provided with the Notes of that Bank to answer the Demands made on them by *W—ks* and *D—n's* Runners, their Bills were given to the *Servants of other Bankers or Merchants Clerks*, to be demanded by them, as those Persons would not take *W—ks* and *D—n's* Notes for any *Value whatsoever?"*

This Conduct must have been singularly Oppressive, as the Banker's Notes lay in those Debtor's Hands quite useless, while they were with much Pain, Hazard and Difficulty, endeavouring

ing to raise Money, to discharge their Bills or Notes, *transferred* by *W——ks* and *D——n* after their failure, not having the Advantage even of 13 s. 4 d. in the Pound, that had been promised to be allowed to the Debtors to the Bank, by the Proprietors thereof."

"The Bankers Friends say, (which indeed does not mend the Matter,) that such Transfers were made to discharge Debts of Honour, *i. e.* Money they had borrowed the three Days before they stopped Payment."

"If *W——ks* and *D——n* were resolved on shutting, (as it is now granted by every one they were,) three Days before they stopped Payment, and only wanted the Concurrence of a few select Friends and Intimates, whom they had called together for their Approbation, and who prevailed on them to keep open until Saturday Night; is it not Natural to believe, that those Friends, who were let into the Secret, took Care of themselves and their Friends. They are a People of *Unity*, and I believe their *Affection* to one another upon this Occasion was not wanting. Such a Notice must have inevitably brought on a Runn from all Persons who received it, and to raise and borrow Money to pay such Friends and Intimates, was indeed an *ungenerous Device*, and I am told, that Notice was sent *Post*, which reached Friends who lived sixty Miles from *Dublin*, and were expeditious enough to receive their Money; and I am also assured, that some Friends, who were ashamed to be seen at the Bank, drawing away large Sums of Money, had sent different Persons at different Times, with their Notes to said Bank, and were ordered to receive the Contents of them in Guineas."

"An intimate Acquaintance of mine, was inad-

inadvertantly imployed upon this Occasion by one of the Friends, and *remembers* what was said to him in the Bank the Day before Payment was stopped, because he would not take part in Notes, and part in Money."

Don't you think Sir, this was an unreasonable Conduct, to pay the Money they had thus raised to select *Friends* and *Intimates*, who had previous Notice of their Design. To assist a Bank in Distress, is praise-worthy, but to borrow Money for the support of a Bank, after the Proprietors had determined to stop Payment, was a singular Piece of Disingenuity and only calculated to oblige their Friends and Intimates at the Expense of the Publick, and particularly of *those* who had a greater Confidence in the Proprietors, than we now find they deserved."

' To pay those select Friends and their Debts of Honour, as they phrase them, was an unlawful diminution of the Money and Securities which ought to be paid to the Creditors *rateably*."

"Every one who lends Money, no doubt expects to be paid, but first to resolve on the ruin of the Nation, by stopping publick Credit, and after they had resolved to *stop*, to borrow Money to pay select Friends and Intimates, looks something like a *wilful Fraud*."

But this Partiality, (to give it no harsher a Name,) fully answered the *End* proposed by it, viz. to unite the Friends in Favour of the Bankers, and stimulate them on to a spirited Prosecution against the Cashier."

"I know Sir, he is in bad Hands, he has a whole set of subtle plotting People to encounter, not a People who at vast Expense, nay at the Ex-

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pence

pence of circular Collections, had endeavoured to take away the Lives of great Numbers of innocent People not long since, for what they themselves, for Reasons of their own, were generally believed to be the Authors of. The Outcry they raised upon this Occasion, was very great, and the Prejudices against the *Accused* equally strong, yet when a fair and patient Hearing was granted, the innocent People were acquitted by their Country. † Nay these Friends at another Time, not very distant, used equal Industry to screen and protect a *Friend*, who had been guilty of a capital and ignominious Crime, a Crime! subversive of all *publick Credit*."

"Wat may not the Subtility of such People devise against an *envy'd innocent Man*, when they have the publick Money to support their Anti-revolution Acts of Power."

"If the Bankers really imagin that the Cashier owes them 70,000 l. and if they spake Truth, when they affirm, that he is worth as many Thousands as would discharge that Debt, and a greater Sum; why have the Bankers in their Advertisement of 2d of June, ranked the Cashier's Debt among the *precarious and insolvent*."

"It is a Question to me, and perhaps it will *one Day appear*, that the Quakers of *this*, and other Kingdoms, owe the Bankers at this Instant, more Money, than *they* owe the whole World, and all this done at the Expence of the Publick to support their *select Friends*."

"The Creditors should consider, that the Bankers have wilfully stopped Payment for near 300000 l. and to amuse the Publick, they have set up their Cashier as a WILL WITH THE WISP, to mislead the People and carry their Attention from

from the proper Objects of publick Resentment. They confess their Cashier was against their shutting, and yet to give Satisfaction to the Aggrieved, they say, he owes one fourth of the great Sum they owe the Publick."

"They promised to do equal Justice to all their Creditors, and render whatever Payments they could make *rateably*. Notwithstanding their solemn Promise, they have *paid one Third of their whole Debts*, to a few Favourites, and then wantonly prescribe a Form of an Affidavit for the Persons indebted to them, to intitle them to discharge their Debts with their Notes. Tho' this Affidavit has been comply'd with, by several Debtors to the Bank, I am informed, the Bankers run counter to their own Scheme, and have refused to take their own Notes upon their own Terms; and to crown all, they *rate* their Notes to us, at what Value they please, without consulting their Creditors, whose Concurrence in that Point was indispensable."

"If I had owed them Money, I would think it reasonable to stop a Gap with their own Notes, as I have to a considerable Amount of them in my Hands, but even in that Case, it seems I would not meet Redress."

I have been with several that owe them Money, and they will give me but a Trifle, or their own Securities for what Time and Sum they please; I would not agree to these Terms, and presume I must wait until such Persons pay what they owe them, which will be, by some such Agreements for the same Bank Notes, and as 11s. 4d. in the Pound is the highest Price offered for their Notes. When then shall I expect Payment, who owe them nothing?"

"We know what Condition the Creditors

are now in, but what Terms, of what Conditions the Bankers will next make, is yet a profound Secret."

"It is clear, that there was at first in the Bankers Hands, to their own Confession, 18 s. in the Pound, besides the Creditors Chance out of the precarious and insolvent. Now there is but 15 s. 10 d. in the pound, including the same Chances, and tho' this vast Deduction was made, the Creditors have not been paid a Shilling *rateably*. No regular intelligible Scheme has been proposed by the Bankers, they have *Trustees* and no *Trustees*; must it not be so, since 'tis plain, they pay for themselves, and receive for themselves, and have made such large Payments to *Friends* and Intimates, which if made *rateably* among the whole, would do some publick Service."

To give the World a clear Idea of those Bankers Conduct toward the Publick, it will be necessary to draw a *Parrallel* between their Conduct and Manner of Proceeding, and that of the several Bankers that have failed for some Years past in this Kingdom."

"Within these ten Years past, six Banks have failed in *Ireland*, four in the City of *Dublin*, and two in *Galway*. As the Causes of the failure of these several Banks, were various, and the Conduct of the Proprietors towards the Publick equally so, I shall give you the best Information I could collect relative to these Matters."

The first that failed was *Lunell and Dickison*, in the Year, 1743, in the height of the late Rebellion, when a most extraordinary and unaccountable Runn had been on all the Banks. As that *House*, was but of a short standing, and had
given

given great Credit to Merchants and Dealers *on Time*, it was impossible for them to pay on demand the Notes they passed for such Securities, and they were therefore reluctantly constrained to stop Payment."

"After they shut, they had a Meeting of their Creditors, and honestly and generously exchanged with their Creditors, the Securities they received for their Notes, and allowed them the Interest and Discount, due and arising on them, so that in a few Months, their Creditors were all satisfy'd."

The second *House* that failed, was *Dillon and Farri's*, in March 1754; which was Occasion'd as I am informed, by giving too large Credit to their foreign Correspondents, whose Losses in Trade, had occasioned the failure of that Bank. Those foreign Correspondents were nearly ally'd to one of the Proprietors, and indebted to the Bank for very large Sums, so that their failure must have created such a Distrust in the Publick here, with respect to the Bank, that the Proprietors were unavoidably obliged to stop Payment." Yet have they not taken every rational Method to secure and satisfy their Creditors?

"First they refused to receive their own Notes in full Value in Payment of Debts due to them, least it should lessen their Stock, or prevent a just *rateable* Payment to all their Creditors, as they found themselves deficient."

"At a general Meeting of their Creditors pursuant to publick Notice, a great Number of their Creditors, Debtors and some Lawyers attended when the most eminent Lawyers then present, gave their Opinion, that they could

not refuse their own Notes, for full Value in Payment, or Discharge of any Debts due to them. This all their Creditors and Debtors had Notice of, and as there was no Objection to this Opinion, it was comply'd with, by the Proprietors. Soon after a select Number of Gentlemen of unsully'd Characters were appointed by the Creditors for a Committee to inspect the Books, and give a Report of the State of the Bank. This Committee in due Time made a faithful Report, and every Act of the Proprietors of said Bank since, is said to have been made under the Direction of the said Committee, and consequently may be known to every Creditor, that pleases to enquire."

"The Proprietors gave full Power to said Committee, to sue for, and call in, all the Debts due to the Bank, for the Use of their Creditors; and Mr. *Farril*, the better to inable the other Proprietor to serve the Publick, has given out of his own Fortune, no way Subject, or intituled to be Subject, to the Debts of the Bank, 6000l "

"No Men sure could shew a more zealous Inclination, or faithful Intention of doing Justice to the Publick, and if any Error can be argued in the Management of their Affairs, it is no Fault of theirs, as they have delivered *their All* to their Creditors to *carve* for themselves."

"The third was *W—ks* and *D—n*, who by all Accounts I can depend on, resolved to stop Payment three Days before they shut, and consequently brought a Runn on themselves."

"As this Bank was of a long Standing, and their Predecessors and themselves, being generally esteemed Frugal, Honest, and Industrious; their Credit with the Publick was very great, and this Credit, was still supported by a general Notion

Notion among some People, that Quakers will not *lie* or do *wrong*, and that if any *Runn* would happen, the Quakers would immediately *pour* into the Bank as much *Money*, as would answer the greatest Demand that could be made upon them."

" These Circumstances gained the Proprietors of that Bank, more Credit with the Publick, than all the other Houses that have failed, and when the Publick were disappointed in the Opinion they entertained of the Proprietors, they could scarce tell who to trust, which Diffidence, contributed not a little to the Calamities of the Nation."

" The fourth Bank that failed, was *Lenox* and *French's*, by whose failure, it is confidently affirmed, and universally believed, that no Man will lose a Shilling. The Proprietors of this Bank, (who owe their failure, to the shutting of *W——ks* and *D——n's* Bank,) receive their own Notes in full Value, in payment of all Debts due to them, (as there is no Deficiency,) and their Notes are received in Payment, by those who have Goods to sell. These Gentlemen are now paying all their Notes of 20 l. and under, and in a short Time will pay every Penny they owe in the World."

" The Diffidence and Distrust, the Publick entertained of all the Banks, was the natural Cause of the failure of *French's* in *Galway*, who it is said, stood an unprovoked *Runn*; as long as possible, and when they were oblig'd to stop payment, they gave immediate Notice to all their Creditors, that in 12 Months, or less, they would be paid their whole Demands, and I am told, Mr. *French* and Company have very near *done so, already*."

" To

“ To the same Cause was owing the failure of *Lynch's House in Galway*: The Proprietors of this House, shewed an earnest and honest Disposition to serve their Creditors, by using every possible Means to keep their House open, as long as they could discharge a Note, and when they were obliged to stop Payment, I am told they owed so little, that the Matter is now scarce talked of, not one Creature complaining of their Conduct, or indeed of the Conduct of any of the late Bankers, (except *W—ks* and *D—n*,) as they have done every Thing in their Power, to serve their Creditors and the Publick.”

“ A little Retrospection into the Conduct of *W—ks* and *D—n*, will shew as great a Contrast between their Proceedings, and that of the other Bankers as ever was seen, and tho' I have hinted to you, most of these Matters already; yet I find it now necessary to observe, that *W—ks* and *D—n*, did intend to stop payment for some Time before, without any visible Cause for so doing, as there must be a loss to the Publick, for want of a sufficient Fund to pay all their Creditors.”

“ They were apprized of this, and were told, that the Distresses that would attend the Nation, by so great an Obstruction to publick Credit, as their failure must Occasion, would draw on them the Resentment of the Publick, who would indisputably deem them the Authors of all the Calamities in Consequence of the failure of their Bank.”

“ They had no Apology to make for their Intention of stopping Payment, and it is evident from their own Conduct, that they wished for, and did create a Runn upon the Bank, which Runn could in no Measure serve any, but those
of

of their own Sect or Intimates, as they stopped Payment as soon, as the Publick in general took the Alarm. To create this Runn, and avail themselves of it, they had a *Convention* of select Brethren and Intimates three days before they shut to whom they communicated their Intentions, and only wanted their Concurrence to stop payment, even that very Night, or two Nights after; some were for shutting that Night, but the Majority, for special Reasons, were against shutting that Night. Here are a few Men determining upon the Ruin of publick Credit; one Party were instantly for ushering on the publick Fate, and the other, for suspending it, until they and their *Friends* and Intimates had extricated themselves from the Calamities, such a Breach on publick Credit must have Occasion'd."

"When this grand Council broke up, they no doubt took every necessary Step towards the safety of their Friends, and all those within 60 Miles of *Dublin*, receiv'd the Alarm. The next Morning after the Council sat, about 11 o'Clock, there were more Demands on the Bank, than for six Days before, all put together. Tho' this would have been at other Times a *disagreeable Appearance*, it was now thought a favourable Instance, as it furnished them with an Excuse for stopping Payment, and gave them an Opportunity of obliging their *Friends*, whom, they no doubt expected, would in return endeavour to serve them; tho' I must own, except in calumniating the *Cashier*, I have not heard of any Good they did the Bankers since."

"But in order to disguise this concerted Runn, Applications were made to different Persons for their Assistance, to inable them to with-

stand this mistaken Surmise of the Publick, as they called it, tho' the Publick were not apprized, until *Saturday*, the *appointed* Day, which concluded with a better Composition, than has since appeared in favour of the Creditors in general, by paying 10 l. out of every Note that came in that Evening."

"How Ingenuous, Honourable, and Equitable it was in them, to borrow Money after they determined to stop Payment, when they knew this Runn they had concerted, could only serve their *Friends*, &c. I submit to the Reader, for it is well known, that the Publick did not take the Alarm, until *Saturday Evening*, tho' a secret Runn began at 11 o'Clock, two Days before."

"The failure of this Bank, being on a *Saturday Night*, Letters and Couriers were sent to all Parts of the Kingdom, which created such a Diffidence and Distrust in the People, that Debtors in general suffered by an immediate and unreasonable Runn and Demand upon them, which must bear hard on Banks in particular. On the Sunday after *W——ks* and *D——n* shut, they made a Report of the Affairs of the Bank, which they had *ready drawn to produce*; otherwise, *one Night* would not be sufficient Time for the stating of such a large Account."

The Bank Notes and Receipts of theirs stood out in their Books for upwards of,

	£. 280000
That their Estates real and personal,	} 253000
and solvent Debts due to them were	
Deficient to pay 20s. in the Pound,	27000
Which is near 2s. in the Pound deficient, and they at the same Time	} 70000
reported, that their late Cashier	
owed them, and had of their Money	

"Which

“ Which is five Shillings in the Pound: From these Reports a satisfactory Account was expected, and no one doubted but immediate Justice would be obtained of the Cashier.”

“ On Monday March the 3d, the Bankers set forth in *Esdales* News-Letter, that they vested their Estates real and personal, in the Hands of Trustees, &c. to be paid to their Creditors *rateably*.”

“ On Tuesday the Cashier published in most of the News Papers, a contradiction of their Report relative to himself, and said, he was ready and willing to account with them, and pay them any just Ballance he ow'd them. This Offer, the Bankers rejected, and why they have done so, their Conduct to the Publick since, can best obviate.”

“ On Wednesday March 5th the Cashier was arrested, and meerly from such an unlawful unprecedented Act of abused Power, the Publick expected immediate Relief, which made several People commend the Sheriff, for invading the very VITALS of our CONSTITUTION, the LIBERTY of the SUBJECT.”

“ If the Cashier was taken upon a *BREACH* of *TRUST*, the Sheriff acted according to Law: But if he was taken upon a *WRITT*, as he certainly was,) he acted in violation and absolute defiance of all Law, and nothing but a *previous* Indemnification of 500 l. and further Securities, could animate any publick Officer to such an unwarrantable Act.”

“ When the Bankers were apply'd to in the beginning by their Creditors, they refer'd them to their Trustees, when the Trustees were apply'd to, they said, they knew but little of the Bank Affairs, and did not know whether they'd

be concerned or not, and all this Time, the Bankers were suing for, receiving, and paying Money in their own Names.

The latter End of March, they published in the *News Papers*, and continued until the 15th of April, that they would receive their own Notes for full Value, from all Persons who owed them Money, provided such Persons would make Affidavit, that such Notes of theirs were their own Property, and in their Possession, the first Day of said Month of March, being the last Day they paid, or received Money as Bankers; on the 2d of June, they set forth in most of the publick Papers, that having taken an exact Account of all the Debts, which they owed their different Creditors, they found the same amounted to,

£. 192000

To pay and discharge which, they }
said, they had solvent Securities, }
and a real personal Estate, to the } 152000
Value of, }

Then insufficient to pay 20s. in the }
Pound. } 40000

“ Which is about 4s. 2d. in the Pound, less to each Creditor, and 2s. 2d. in the Pound greater loss to each Creditor, than was on the 2d. of March last, by their own Accompts.”

“ They said further in that Advertisement of 2d of June, that said Securities shall be immediately called in, and said real and personal Estates sold, that the same may be applied *rateably* for the discharge of their Debts, and that the said Fund will pay 13s. 4d. in the Pound, of their several Debts, exclusive of a large Debt, they said was due to them, by their late Cashier, and also several other Debts due to them some of which are apprehended to be precarious, and some others

others insolvent, out of which, whatever Sums shall be received, shall be also apply'd rateably in discharge of the Debts of said Bank."

Now Sir, let us consider, that the Debts they owed the 2d of *March*, amounted to,

£. 280000

And the Debts they owed the 2d *June*, £. 192000

They owed you see less the 2d of *June*, } 88000

than the 2d of *March*, }

The amount of their Estates real and } 253000

personal, and solvent debts due to } them 2d of *March*, }

The amount of their Estates real and } 152000

personal, and solvent Debts due to } them 2d of *June*, }

Less in solvent Debts and Securities to } 110000

pay their Creditors, than on *March* } 2d,

By the above Accompt, it is plain they } 88000

have paid either, }

Or, £. 110000

Of their Debts from 2d. of *March*, to } 88000

the 2d of *June*, If, }

It would pay 6s. 4d. in the Pound of } 280000

their first Debt of, }

" If 110000 l. it would pay 7s. 4d. in the

Pound of their first Debt, and if their Creditors

were paid rateably, (which I am certain they are

not, for I never received a Penny,) as the Ban-

kers promised in their Advertisement of the

third of *March* last, such a rateable Payment

would be serviceable to the Publick."

But let us further consider, that, £. 192000

The Sum they owed on the 2d of *June*, at

15s. 10d. in the Pound, would make the sol-

vent Sum they confessed they had on the 2d

of *June*, £. 152000

And 192000, the Sum they owed on *June*

2d,

2d, at 13s. 4d. in the Pound, the Sum they then rated their Notes and Debts at, make but, £. 128000

“ Hence it evidently follows, that they have reserved to themselves, 24000*l.* out of the *solvent Securities*, besides what may be gained on Notes lost; Notes tho’ appearing on the Books, perhaps never issued, or Notes paid, tho’ not discharg’d, thro’ Errors and Mispostings, perhaps to the amount of, £. 20000

It is easy now to see the Difference between the Conduct of these Proprietors, and the other Bankers that have failed in this Kingdom, within these ten Years past. Is there the least Vestige of the justifiable Conduct of the *latter*, in the *former*?”

“ If this Parallel was mentioned in the Coffee House, where I had the pleasure of meeting you, a swarm of angry Opponents would rise up, and fly in the Face of Truth and Reason. The most flagrant Piece of Inhumanity and Disingenuity, appear in the Method taken by the Bankers Friends to make the Cashier’s Judgments swell to such an extraordinary amount, as either 40000*l.* or 60000*l.*

The Method was this; they took these Judgments out of the *different Offices of Record*, where the PENALTY of the Bond, (*which is always DOUBLE the PRINCIPAL,*) is the Sum RECORDED; so that for 500*l.* PRINCIPAL, there appears on *Record*, 1000*l.* also, if three Persons are joined in one Bond for 500, and *three separate Judgments entered*, as the *Penalty*, on each Judgment, is 1000*l.* the *List* taken out will *show* 3000*l.* tho’ the *actual Sum*, lent, or owing, is but 500*l.* To exaggerate the Matter, THOSE FRIENDS, STATERS OF ACCOMPTS, and CALCULATORS,

CULATORS, who *searched* these *Offices of Record*, did not scruple to add to some of the *Penalties*, an insignificant, (o)! Making 1600l. which was but for a Debt of 800l. amount to 16000l. By these *Schemes* and *Methods*, they created a *List of Judgments*, some amounting to 60,000l. some to 44,000l. and some to 40,000l. If the Bankers Friends had not taken this *Method* to amuse the Publick, they would be hard set to support their Epithets of *Rogue* and *Villain*, so liberally bestowed on the Cashier: And but for these *Devices* it would be *equally difficult*, to raise such a popular Cry, against this injured innocent Man. What would become of the Bankers, if they had not made a *Fire-Screen* of their Cashier? They were *cuning* enough to *consider*, that no other *Method* remained to withdraw the *Resentment* and *Attention*, of an *abused* and *enraged People*, from the *proper Objects of national Reproach*."

"How far the Measure of this Conduct squares with the boasted, and long affected *Integrity of Quakerism*, I shall submit to every honest Breast to determine."

"Yet after all these pompous Lists of Judgments, swelled to such a surprizing Amount; the Bankers when they were *pushed hard*, and *constrained* to *advance* nearer to the *Boards of Truth*, to the Centre of which, they will one Day *reluctantly* be brought; they said, and affirmed, that all the Judgments ever entered for the Cashier in his Name, or at his Suit, did not amount to 14000l. But they are not, yet, *Ingenuous* enough to confess, how many of these Judgments are now due to the Cashier; for I am credibly informed, that he will *assign* all the *Judgments due to him*, for less than 5000l."

"I know Sir, I have detained you too long with

with my prolix Narrative, and shall only request, that when you happen next in Company, with those *interested* and *out-ragious* Enemies to Candour and Truth, you'll endeavour to prevail on them to satisfy you, in the following **QUERIES**, which, I believe, will be a *Task*, too arduous for all those *furious advocates*, and *obliged Friends*."

QUERIE, I. What induced the Bankers to think of stopping Payment, before any Sign of a Runn appeared, and at a Juncture, when they had not sufficient to pay the whole in any reasonable Time, which must have inevitably distressed the Publick?

QUE. II. Could their divulging their Intentions, or the State of the Bank to any Persons whatsoever, except to Partners in the Bank, prevent a Runn or Demand upon it? Or was it to proclaim their Design, and get their Friends to excuse them, by such an early and favourable Indication?

QUE. III. When this concerted stoppage of Payment, and a premeditated State of their Affairs, were produced the next Day, and the Day following their Advertising, that they had vested their Effects in Trust to pay their Creditors rateably, was it Candid, was it Impartial, or was it Just in them, to pay one Third of their whole Debts to a few, at 20 s. in the Pound, in Cash, Bank Notes and their best Securities, and leave two Thirds of their Debts, due to indigent oppressed People, to be paid at the Rate of 13 s. 4 d. instead of 15 s. 10 d. in the Pound, the present solvent Fund, or 18 s. in the Pound, the first solvent Fund, by Securities, that may not be discharged, or Money raised on them perhaps, for

for some Years to come, or take with the Securities of Persons indebted to the Bank, at *Time*?

QUE. IV. What Right have the Bankers to reserve 24000 l. out of the Solvencies, together with the Profits on lost Notes, &c. and amuse their Creditors with the uncertainties of an imputed Debt of the Cashier's?

QUE. V. Is it probable to think, that the Sum they say the Cashier owed them, could occasion their stopping Payment, as they themselves confess, that, that Sum has been due to them above these three Years past; and that the Cashier advised them against shutting their Credit with the Publick of near 300,000 l. at a Time when from the situation of this Credit, they were able to raise, and pay in three Months Time, near 100,000 l. the half of which Sum, I am told would be sufficient to discharge the several Demands, that could be made on the Bank, if conducted in a proper Manner, according to the settled Credit the Banks were then in, which would preserve the Circulation of near 300000 l. to the Publick in said Bank, and as much more in other Houses, which have (in Consequence of this concerted Runn,) since failed, and many Thousands from private Persons, who deny they have any Money, thro' a general distrust and diffidence in Mankind, occasioned by this fatal Breach on publick Credit?

QUE. VI. Had they not the same Remedy against their Cashier, by keeping their Bank open, that they had by shutting it, or stopping Payment?

QUE. VII. Whether it is not the Opinion of some wise disinterested Men, that they ruined publick Credit, in order to raise a Hue and cry against their Cashier, and incense the legislative

Power against him, with Hopes of ingrossing his Acquisitions, which, tho' they should apply for the use of their Creditors, they could secure to themselves, an equivalent out of their best Securities ?

QUE. VIII. Why have they put the Cashier to the trouble, and expence of moving in Chancery against them, for a Copy of *his Papers*, and *their Accompts* ?

QUE. IX. In less than four Months, which will the Publick condemn most, the Cashier, or the Bankers ?

I had hearkened to my old Friend all this Time, with some degree of Pleasure, as I must confess he had opened my Eyes, and gave me a clearer Idea of the Conduct of the Bankers, than I had received from all the rest in the Town, I had conversed with upon that Subject.

I told the old Gentleman he had obliged me much by his Narrative, and that I was prodigiously surprized, that the inconsistent Reports, spread abroad of the Cashier, could be believed by so many, as by my continuance in Town, I found they had been. That among the rest, it was industriously reported, that he had lived at the rate of 800*l.* a Year. " The old Gentleman reply'd, as to his Expences at home and abroad, I can give you a better Account of them, than any of *those* who are so warm in their Accusations against him ; *some of whom*, to my Knowledge, never dined at his House, or drank a Bottle of Wine with him abroad.

The Cashier was a Man of uniform Frugality, Oeconomy, and uncommon Application and Industry. At Home, he lived plain in Neatness, without the least air of Grandeur or Profuseness. His Expences abroad, on account of his close Attendance

Attendance on the Bank, could not be much, as he never went to a Tavern but upon Business, and being obliged to depart at four o'Clock in the Evening, his Expences from three to four o'Clock, I have never known to exceed three Shillings. Those with whom he associated, were not Men, at any rate, remarkable for Extravagance, they were rather Men of Business and Application.

Several of his present Enemies are privy to his Frugality at Home, and his moderate Expences abroad; and to shew the Propensity some People have to Slander, I have heard a certain Advocate for the Bankers say, that he dined once in the Cashier's House, that they had seven Courses in services of Plate, which must consist of several Dozen of Silver Plates and Dishes, and tho' it was incontestably proved, *that the Relator* of this base Falsehood, never had been within the Cashier's Doors, yet the Report gained Ground, until his House, Plate and Furniture, were ransacked and examined by *those*, who, tho' they were his mortal Enemies, could not but discountenance such abominable Misrepresentations; and were heard to say, that his Furniture was rather inferior, than superior to the Out-side appearance of the House.

The Report of his being not worth a Groat, when he commenc'd Cashier, will soon appear as great a Falsehood as ever was uttered. He was known for several Years before he was Cashier, to deal in the Merchantile Way: His Capital at that Time, his Opportunities for that Space, can readily be demonstrated. After he commenced Cashier, as he could not deal in Merchandize, his Attention to the Business of the Bank, being so close, I knew him, to employ the Money he

had before in Trade, and what he acquired afterwards, in Purchases, at 10 l. 12 l. and 15 l. per Cent. A Man of Frugality, Industry, and skilled in Trade and Business, with a Capital to begin with, and other Advantages in *Place*, should be allowed to make some Provision for his Family in 17 or 18 Years Time.

But the Appearance of 70000 l. I never found his Acquisitions could bear. Indeed from his Opportunities, Knowledge in Business, and manner of imploying his Money, I should be surpriz'd if his Acquisitions were short of 30000 l. From his Acquisitions and Manner of living, until the *Hue-and-Cry* was raised against him; no Man ever imagined he was worth more, than what a prudent Application of the *Fortune, Place* and *Opportunities* he had, might justly and legally intitle him to; and those, who know best, what he is worth, are of the same Opinion.

If every Man who has made, a Fortune, in *Places* of *small Sallaries*, was to be censured, some who have obtain'd *large Acquisitions*, without ever violating the *Trust reposed in them*, would meet with undeserv'd Reproach." As it was growing late, my old Friend and I parted, and I returned him sincere Thanks for his kind Informations.

Having heard so many Stories of the Cashier's Furniture, I went the next Morning to *Stoney-Batter*, to see if his House had been better furnished, than when I had been there before.

There I met a large Family, in the most in-consolable Condition, human Imagination can Figure. The Family consisted of the Cashier's Mother-in-Law, Wife, Maiden Sister, and seven Children, the eldest not 13 Years old. At my Approach, I discovered in their Faces, the liveliest Impression of the Terror, Distraction and Confusion they had been lately in. The Treatment

ment they had received, and the Ingratitude of those who formerly pretended to be their Friends, made them look with Diffidence and Distrust at most Persons that came near them.

When I discovered this, I soon dissipated their Doubts about me, assuring them I was heartily sorry for the Scene of Affliction, I found they had been involved in. After some Discourse, I inquired what Treatment they had received, and what were the Proceedings in their House in their late Troubles, telling them, I had not heard a particular Account of that Matter.

The Cashier's Wife told me, that her Husband had enjoyed but an ill state of Health for a long Time, that his Family and Friends, had often endeavoured to persuade him to quit the Bank, or make some Excursion to the Country, for the Recovery of his Health. She said, he had often promised to do so, but still neglected it, until about a Fortnight before the failure of the Bank, at which Time, his Disorder fell so heavy upon him, that he was obliged to confine himself to his Room, send for a Physician and go under a Regimen; that the Week before the Bank failed, he was very desirous to go there, but she said, she would not suffer him, as it might endanger his Life. All this Time she said, he did not let them know, he had any Apprehensions of the failure of the Bank, tho' it is no Secret now, that the Proprietors had long intended *that injurious Step*.

That on Saturday March 2d, at Night, when it was said, that the Bank would not open again, he said, that they had ruined the Nation, without any Cause or visible Occasion, but that it was a long premeditated Design, and how they could account with the Publick for their Conduct, he was at a loss to tell: That on Sunday Night,

word

word was brought her Husband, that there had been a Meeting of the Bankers that Evening; and that *W—ks* and *D—n*, had reported a State of their Affairs to them, and had returned him 70000 l. in their Debt, and that the same Persons who sent him this Word, not knowing how Matters were, advised him to quit the City, or take Care of himself, and that it was publickly said, he would be arrested. Her Husband she said, answered, that he was surprized at a Return so ridiculously false, and that instead of absconding, he would not leave his House : That if they had a Design of escaping publick Censure, by charging him with their Faults, he would go to them, and pay whatever Ballance they could produce against him.

The Day following being Monday, March the 3d, that as her Husband knew his House, was in the County at large, he wrote to the Sub-Sheriff of the County, to let him know, that if any Writ came into his Hands, from the Bankers against him, that his Doors should be open for him, and that if the Sum was so large that he could not procure Bail, he would surrender himself to be conducted where he pleased.

That the Tuesday following, her Husband had given publick Notice in the News Papers of his surprize at such a Charge; and that he was ready and willing to come to an Accompt, and pay any Ballance he justly owed them. That instead of doing him that Justice, which a faithful Servant deserved : On Wednesday Morning, as she was boiling some Broth for her Husband, who was after taking Physick, and had two Friends sitting with him in his Room, one Jack *W—ks*, a Clerk to the Bankers, who brought a Letter to her Husband the Day before, and sat with

with him an Hour in his Room, with all the Appearance of Friendship, rapped at the Door, which was immediately opened for him, being never shut against any Person whatsoever. That when the Servant, as usual, was going to shut the Door, he held it in his Hand, when instantly rushed in, one H—u—b—nd, who had been lately High Sheriff, with several others, armed with Pistols, Hangers and Blunderbusses. That the Servant Maid had alarmed her, and that she ran like one distracted up to the Dining-Room, where her Husband was. That she could not recollect what she said, but called the Gentlemen out of the Room, and locked her Husband up in the Dining-Room, and the Gentlemen in the back Room. That she went down Stairs immediately, where she saw the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, with a Guard of Soldiers and a great Number of Constables and others armed. That her Sister and Sister-in-Law, Screeched-out with astonishment and surprize; where upon H-u-b-nd, cocked a Pistol at their Heads, and swore he would blow their Brains out, if they would make the least Noise. There was a Guard of Soldiers and Constables put on all the Doors, whilst the Sheriff, with a Party of Soldiers ran up Stairs where her Husband was, and without asking or waiting for the Key, which her Husband called for, and begged the Sheriff would do no Damage in the House, and that he should get the Key immediately, and that he would surrender himself: That the Sheriff quite regardless of what was said, ordered the Soldiers to break in the Pannels of the Door, with the Butt-End of their Musquets, and that then, five or six Soldiers, with their Musquets and Bayonets pointed to her Husband's Breast, went up to him and

stood in that Posture, until the Sheriff opened the Door, and with his drawn Sword, to her Husband's Breast, ran to him impetuously, and seized him by the Collar. That as for her Part, she thought, from the uncommon Look the Sheriff then wore, he would have indulged himself in nothing less, than the Murder of her Husband that instant. That the tragical Appearance of her distressed Family, the Distraction, Confusion, Fear, Horror, and Dread, that so instantaneously seized them, could not be expressed. That her Family, who were then the unhappy Spectators of this melancholy and unnatural Scene, were seven Children, from two Months, to twelve Years of Age, a distressed tender Wife, a Sister and Sister-in-Law, and an opulent Mother, who had always lived Respected and in Credit, and who, from her good Opinion of her Son-in-Law, and the general Esteem his Character so long preserved him, vested all her Property in his Hands; and that her Sister, who had an independent Fortune, did the same, and had all lived as one Family in the strictest Ties of Friendship, and mutual Confidence.

That while she was solicitous for her Husband's Health; her whole Family were in an instant terrify'd almost to Death, by the most formidable Appearance; and insulted, threatened, jibed and treated with every Act of disrespect and cruelty, as if her Husband had been a Robber, or a Murderer, and they, his suspected Accomplices. That she was certain, no History could produce an Example in any free Country, of such a melancholy Infringement on the Liberty of the Subject, as the Transactions of that Day had produced. That the worst looking Constables that could be found, and a *Murderer* taken out of

of Prison, (as he himself confessed,) and brought with the Sheriff that Day for this extraordinary Purpose, were left Guards upon her House 14 Days. It was shocking she said, to the last Degree; that she and her defenceless Family should be under one Roof with such Miscreants, in terror and dread every Moment of their lives, both by Night and Day. Here I interrupted her, being unable to bear a further Recital of such a melancholy Detail; expressing a desire to see the House. To this, she readily complied, but first prevailed on me to look at a Desk, which she desired me to view with Attention; telling me, that when her Husband was taken away to the Sheriff's House; two Gentlemen her Relations, moved at the Distresses of her Family, none being then in the House, but Women and Children, (surrounded by seven or eight frightful looking Constables, and as many intoxicated Soldiers, in a continual Clamour the whole Night) consented to lie that Night in the Room, where the Desk was, with the Door open, it being impossible to shut it, being broken by the Sheriff. You see, says she, nothing could be done secret, if even enclosed; by a Door shattered to Pieces; besides, the Gentlemen, for their own Safety, kept a Candle burning the whole Night on the Hearth stone; now, tho' the Sheriff that Day had taken the Keys of the Desk, with the Keys of her Husband's Office, and all his Notes and Papers; nay, stripped him of those in his Pockets, and the very Fob of his Breeches, yet, because the Thousands reported to be in his Hands, were not found, and, in order to heighten the publick Prejudices against the Cashier, the Banker's Friends reported, that the Back of the Desk was broken, and the Papers, &c. contained in it, taken out.

I then indeed viewed the Desk with a serious Attention, and could, with all the Safety imaginable, depose upon Oath, that it had not been broken open; for he must be a good Cabinet-maker, who could with some Time, Trouble,

and not a little Noise, take out the Back of that Desk, and put it in again in the Manner I saw it: Nay, the very Nails put in when it was first made, were then rusty, and the Back of the Desk apparently in the same Condition it was the first Day after it was made, which several Persons of Credit and Veracity, who have seen it since, can testify. As to the Furniture, it was the same: I ever saw it, and, indeed, worse than the House deserved. I knew the Cashier was six Years building that House, and by the best Calculation I could make, it might have cost 1000 or 1200l. To reflect on what had been reported of the Elegance and pompous Extravagance of that House, would surprize any reasonable Person to think how many People can be deceived by Hearsay. When I consider the Cashier's Fund at the Beginning got by his Wife, her Mother and Sister's Fortune put in his Hands, and he in the Receipt of his Mother-in-law's Rents, the Money lent him by others, the Advantages of his Place, and his industrious Application of the Whole for the Space of 12 or 13 Years, near 8 of that Time Cashier; I doubt not, but those who are versed in Business (when his whole Acquisitions are made known to the Publick) will be surprized he is not worth more, than I find he is.

I know an hundred Persons who have made Fortunes in less Time, without the visible Advantages he had, and why it should be laudable in one Man to rise by Industry, and criminal in another, is a Doctrine I am unacquainted with.

As to his Fortune, in Purchases, Securities, &c. I have no Doubt, from what I have heard, but it will be honourable and justly Accounted for, for it will, if I am informed right, one Day appear, that the Amount of his intire Fortune, is not equal to Half the Interest, the Sum he is charged to have, would amount to in the Time. And tho' he is charged by some with an Estate of 1100l. a Year, by others of 1000l. a Year, it

is incontestably evident, that he has not a Foot of Estate in the World, or one Acre, House, or Tenament that he does not pay Rent for ; And the Amount of his Purchases of all Denominations do not exceed 7 or 8 thousand Pounds. This Fact will soon be known, and if the smallest of the Sums he is charged with, be Superior to all the Property he was ever vested of, what can the Publick benefit by their late Outrage against him? For, most certain it is, if I can believe my Eyes, that if he was stripped of every Shilling he is worth, and his Family thrown upon the Publick, his entire Acquisitions would not amount to 6d. in the Pound to the Creditors, and I believe Law and Equity will intitle him to all his honest Acquisitions, after discharging every just Demand that can be made upon him. The deluded Creditors will be soon undeceived ; they will see Fallacy and Design cloaked under stiff Formality, and studied Disguise. Nay, it is possible they will see, that the Cashier has endeavoured, rather to avert, than bring on the publick Ruin : And let him meet with what Fate he may, I will venture to be so far prophetick, as to assert, that the People will not be long his Enemies.

I am now come to the Period of this Inquiry, and I am sensible, that several will say, and with some Justice too, that there are many Things contained in those Remarks, too guarded and obscure, and that the Writer's private Opinion, or his assertions, grounded upon the Cashier's, or any other Person's private Reports, in a Matter of such publick Concern, is not to meet with general Belief, particularly from those, who are Creditors of the Bank. I shall agree to any Observation of that Kind, that shall be made by Friend or Foe, for these Remarks are by no Means intended for a Justification of the Cashier; nor is he privy to the publication of them; that is a Matter, I am informed he will do himself, and in his own Name; then indeed, no obscurity will appear, if I am not mistaken in my Opinion of him. The sole View in publishing these Remarks, was to lay before the Publick, the Conduct of the Bankers, and give the Creditors of the Bank an Opportunity of judging, whether they met with *direct*, or *indirect* Treatment.

And whether their Attention would be more usefully employed upon *those*, who had received their Money, or on him, whose *intire* Effects would not discharge 6d. in the Pound of the Money due by the Bankers, and who was never credited a Shilling by the Publick, tho' he has been made, by indirect Arts, so great an Object of their Resentment. It should here be observed, that tho' the Bankers Estate was, by Advertisement, immediately to be sold for the Relief of their Creditors, no Sale was ever yet proposed, or any Method taken that has yet appeared, to dispose of the same, according to their Advertisement. But, indeed, the Bankers seem very well inclined to possess their Creditors of the Cashier's Fortune, to which they, or the Publick, (it will appear) have no just Claim or Pretensions.

The dissingenuous and chymical Calculation of the Bankers

kers, was pleasing to them, from the ideal Prospect of it's Success. They confessed themselves worth a certain Sum, which with the 60000l. or 70000l. they said the Cashier owed them, would discharge all the Demands upon them by the Publick: Now if either of these large Sums had been justly due, and a Possibility of its being paid or secured to the Publick, the Bankers could easily screen their own Estate from the Appropriation they so early promised to subject it to; for who would envy them their *visible* Estate, when their Creditors were all sat'fied and discharged?

But the grand Question is, Whether the Publick should rest satisfied, that Justice is intended to be done them by those Gentlemen, since they have evidently deceived the Publick in the Opinion they entertained of their Fortunes, and by the *Specious* Promises made by them in the Publick Papers, which they have so apparently violated. From *these*, and many other Considerations arising from the Nature of the Conduct of the Bankers, it is but reasonable that the Creditors should rouse themselves out of their lethargick Delusion, and study some probable and intelligible Method to have Justice done them, and leave the Bankers to rest on the precarious Security of the Sum they returned their Cashier, indebted to them in, with which they have so long amused the Publick. Indeed, one Thing may be said of all People who are said to owe Money, that if they *invite* their Creditors to come to a *fair* Account, and publicly promise to pay whatever Ballance may appear against them, if the Creditors refuse this *fair* Offer, the Publick should suspend their Censure until a legal Tryal was had, and not condemn a Man *extrajudicially*. As the Bankers have put no Interpretation upon this extraordinary Part of their Conduct, they have left a universal Blank, which Reason and good Sense are best able to fill; and, I think, my Friend, the old Gentleman has treated their Conduct in that Point, with some Judgment.

But let the Bankers hope what they will from the *Parliament of Ireland*, they will be hugely deceived, if they imagine, that *august* Assembly will precipitately divest a Man of his Acquisitions, without a just Cause. *Tho' the Commons are the Source of Law, they are also the Prosecutors of Law,* and never will stop a due Circulation of Justice, by a meer *Exertion of parliamentary Power*; and who ever conceives, that Opinion of the Fathers of their Country, must hope to avail himself of *Dispositions*, which never will be leading Principles in the House of Commons of Ireland. To this Consideration, I shall only add, that, as I was well informed, that the Bankers Friends intended, if they had been countenanced in it, to get a Number of Merchants to enter into a Protest, never to employ a Lawyer or an Agent that would appear in Court for the Cashier; I say, Men who were capable of such an unprecedented Act of Injustice and Tyranny, would, if they had an Influence, (which, blessed be God they have not, nor never will have) pervert both Law and Equity to accomplish their sinister Designs.